

MASON'S
O.K. SAUCE,
O.K. PICKLES,
MANGO CHUTNEY,
WORCESTERSHIRE
SAUCE,
MUSTARD SAUCE,
TOMATO CATSUP.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.
Machinery Department
4, Des Vaux Rd. Cent.
Phone 27.

No. 18,681

號一十八百六千八萬一第

日五廿月二年午戊

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1918.

六拜禮

號六月四年七國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
1917

OTARD'S

* * *

BRANDY.

Shipped by

OTARD, DUPUY & CO.,

COGNAC.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & Co.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone No. 76

NEW CARTRIDGES.

JUST ARRIVED.

FIRST-CLASS DAMP PROOF, AMERICAN SPORTING CARTRIDGES.
12, 16, and 20 Bore, loaded with all sizes of Chilled Shot.

These Cartridges, made of the finest damp proof material, steel lined inside with brass casing 1 1/2" deep on the outside, are especially made to withstand the effects of damp climates and are second to none for reliability in the field.

We have also received a consignment of B.S.A. Air Rifles.

INTERFERENCE INVITED.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.
[1165]

A. LING & CO.,

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographs Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[1535]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 10.00 " "	" " 10 "
10.00 " " 11.00 " "	" " 15 "
11.30 " " 12.45 p.m.	" " 15 "
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " "	" " 10 "
1.15 " " 1.45 " "	" " 15 "
1.45 " " 2.15 " "	" " 10 "
2.15 " " 3.00 " "	" " 15 "
3.00 " " 3.30 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m.	8.30 to 11.00 p.m.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m.	Every Half-Hour.
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " 10 "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " 15 "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " 10 "
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 " "	" " 15 "
1.30 " " 2.00 " "	" " 10 "
2.00 " " 2.30 " "	" " 15 "
2.30 " " 3.00 " "	" " 10 "
NIGHTS CARS as on Week Days.	
SATURDAY	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Comptroller Order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
[1842]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, 12th DECEMBER, 1917, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations	No. 5 Through Express a.m.	No. 7 Local a.m.	No. 9 Through Express a.m.	No. 11 Local a.m.	No. 13 Through Express p.m.	No. 15 Local p.m.	No. 17 Through Express p.m.	No. 19 Local p.m.	No. 21 Local p.m.
KANTON (Tat She Tau)	dep. 7.25	dep. 7.40	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25
SHIAH LUNG	arr. 7.40	arr. 7.55	arr. 8.10	arr. 8.25	arr. 8.40	arr. 8.55	arr. 9.10	arr. 9.25	arr. 9.40
Shum Chun	dep. 7.45	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 8.60	dep. 8.75	dep. 8.90	dep. 9.05
Shing Shui	dep. 7.50	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50
Fanling	dep. 7.55	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55
Tai Po Market	dep. 8.00	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00
Tai Po	dep. 8.05	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05
Shatin	dep. 8.10	dep. 8.25	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10
Tsuen Wan	dep. 8.15	dep. 8.30	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 9.60	dep. 10.15
Hung Hom	dep. 8.20	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05

UP TRAINS.

Stations	No. 4 Local a.m.	No. 6 Through Express a.m.	No. 8 Local a.m.	No. 10 Local a.m.	No. 12 Through Express p.m.	No. 14 Local p.m.	No. 16 Through Express p.m.	No. 18 Local p.m.	No. 20 Local p.m.
Last Ferry	dep. 8.35	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35
Yau Ma Tei	dep. 8.40	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40
Kowloon	dep. 8.45	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45
Shum Chun	dep. 8.50	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50
Shing Shui	dep. 8.55	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55
Fanling	dep. 9.00	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00
Tai Po Market	dep. 9.05	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05
Tai Po	dep. 9.10	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10
Shatin	dep. 9.15	dep. 9.30	dep. 9.45	dep. 10.00	dep. 10.15	dep. 10.30	dep. 10.45	dep. 11.00	dep. 11.15
Tsuen Wan	dep. 9.20	dep. 9.35	dep. 9.50	dep. 10.05	dep. 10.20	dep. 10.35	dep. 10.50	dep. 11.05	dep. 11.20
Hung Hom	dep. 9.25	dep. 9.40	dep. 9.55	dep. 10.10	dep. 10.25	dep. 10.40	dep. 10.55	dep. 11.10	dep. 11.25
KOWLOON	arr. 11.05	arr. 11.20	arr. 11.35	arr. 11.50	arr. 12.05	arr. 12.20	arr. 12.35	arr. 12.50	arr. 13.05

* Will stop at Tai Po and Shing Shui to allow First-Class Passengers to alight, on Notice being given to the guard.

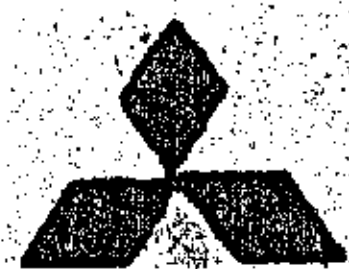
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The Railway Administration do not guarantee that the ferries mentioned in this table will connect with the trains as shown.

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Fanling dep.	8.20	11.25	2.50	Shataukok dep.	10.00	1.20	5.00
Shataukok arr.	9.15	12.20	3.50	Fanling arr.	11.00	3.20	6.00

[782]



MITSUBISHI ZOSEN KAISHA, LTD.

1A, A.B.O. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Electrical Engineers, Manufacturers of Contrail Condensers, Stone's Manganese Bronze Castings, Parsons's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, &c., &c.

NAGASAKI WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," NAGASAKI.

GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	DOCK No. 1.	DOCK No. 2.	DOCK No. 3.
Length on Keel Blocks	518 feet	360	714 feet
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	58 "	85 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 "	24 "	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

Two Floating Cranes of 50 and 30 tons each, besides 180 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE WORKS.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," KOBE.

FLOATING DOCKS.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Lifting Power	7,000 tons	10,000 tons	15,000 tons
Max. Length of Ship taken in	460 feet	580 feet	580 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	68 "	8 "	8 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	22 "	22 "	22 "

HIKOSHIMA WORKS (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.

GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	388 feet 6 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	58 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS

are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[717]

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO. LTD. QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS HONGKONG OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1823. Incorporated in Great Britain.

Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.

FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY.

GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

4 Des Vaux Road, Central.

Tel. No. 300.

JOHN D. H. LANCASTER, Acting Local Manager. 1845

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the following revised passage FARES between Hongkong and Canton will come into force on 26th March, 1918.

	DAYBOATS	NIGHTBOATS
Saloon, Single	\$ 5.00	\$ 7.00
Return	8.00	12.00
2nd Class, Single	2.00	1.80
Deck	1.00	.30

In addition to the above, for the convenience of the travelling Public, a Special 1st Class Return Ticket at Hongkong Currency \$11.00 and Chinese Currency \$11.80 available one way by Railway and the other by the Company's vessels, will also be issued.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

SATURDAY, 6th APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HONAM"	8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"
SUNDAY, 7th APRIL, 1918.	
1 p.m. "FATSHAN"	4.30 p.m. "KINSHAN"
MONDAY, 8th APRIL, 1918.	
8 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN"	8 a.m. "HONAM"
10 p.m. "KINSHAN"	4.00 p.m. "FATSHAN"

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings:—a.s. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 1 p.m.)
a.s. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m.
a.s. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 2 p.m.)
Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON, Booking Agents, Hongkong.
[1451]

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.



WAR BOND DRAWING

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES).

TICKETS \$5 each, HONGKONG CURRENCY.

With reference to the Original Prospectus issued in connection with the above, it has now been decided that:—

- The value of tickets to be sold shall be limited to \$500,000 (Hongkong Currency).
- The sale of tickets will be extended two months, and will therefore close in Hongkong on Wednesday, 12th June, 1918. Sellers of tickets are requested to send their returns and remittances to reach Hongkong by that date.
- Should any winning ticket not be presented before noon on the 23rd December, 1918, the ticket will be cancelled, and the value will be distributed amongst War Charities by the Committee of the St. George's Society of Hongkong through the medium of the Hongkong War Charities Committee.
- Notwithstanding the extension of the selling period, it has been arranged that the Bonds of the Hongkong Government War Loan of 1918 that are paid as prizes shall bear Interest from the 1st May, 1918, and the first half-yearly payment of Interest will be due on 1st November, 1918.
- List of Winning Numbers will be despatched to all selling centres as soon as possible after the Drawing, the date of which will be announced later by advertisement.

By Order of the Committee,

H. C. SANDFORD (Hon. Treasurer),

CHAS. BESWICK (Hon. Secretary),

St. George's "War Bond" Drawing.

TICKETS obtainable at Banks, Clubs and Leading Stores.

[1634]

WANTED.

STENOGRAPHER, Male or Female. State experience, salary required and references. Apply—Box No. 100, Care of "Daily Press" Office. 1817

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I HAVE This Day RESUMED Business as a Solicitor and Notary Public under my former Firm name of GOLDREING AND PHILLIPS at No. 7, Queen's Road Central (top floor). PHILIP W. GOLDBREING. Hongkong, 2nd April, 1918. [1847]

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM.
J. H. TAGGART, Manager. [14]

KING EDWARD HOTEL.
CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone No. 372.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager. [129]

THE PEAK HOTEL.
1,500 Feet above sea level.
15 Minutes from landing stage.

Under the management of
MRS

NOTIFICATIONS

MOUTRIE PIANOS

Represent the highest degree of
perfection in artistic construction,
combined with the embodiment
of forty years' experience.

GUARANTEED

or

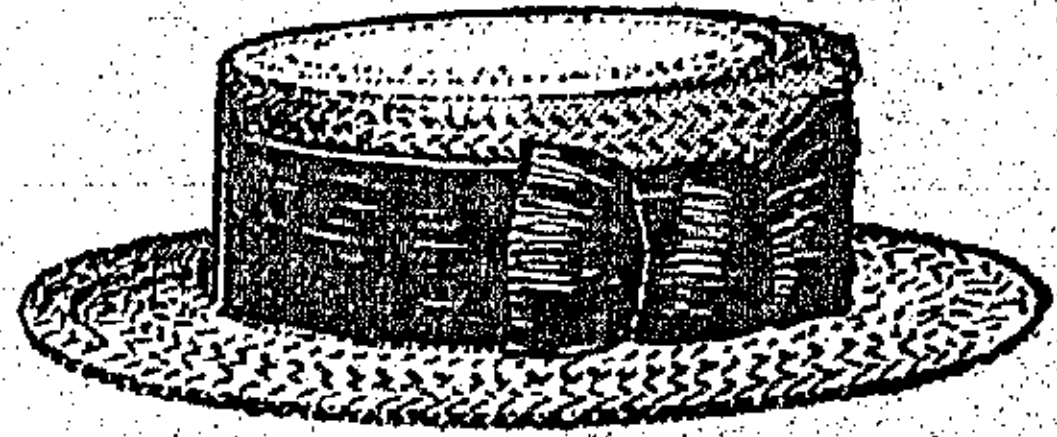
FIVE YEARS.

15% DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

[23-3]

HENRY
HEATH
HATS

Are distinctive in style and quality.

A "Heath" Straw Hat affords its wearer
a pleasing sense of confidence in his
appearance.

NEWEST SHAPES NOW SHOWING AT

MACKINTOSH

& CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

[103]

LA MINERVA

CIGAR FACTORY.

ESTABLISHED 1883.

MINISTROS CIGARS.

in boxes of 25.



The great care exercised in the choice of each single leaf makes these Cigars
beyond all doubt the most perfect ever produced.

\$4 per box duty paid.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,

AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.

[1351]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA,"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG AT NOON.

S.S. "VENEZUELA"	...	...	...	...	Apr. 24th.
S.S. "ECUADOR"	...	...	...	...	May 2nd.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"	...	...	...	...	June 10th.

These Steamers have the most modern equipment, including Overhead Electric
Fans and Electric Lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms
(all single and two berth only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.
Special care is given to the Cabin, and the attendance on passengers cannot be
overstated.

Tickets are interchangeable with the TOYO KAIEN KAISEN and the CANADIAN
PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to
Telephone 141. COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Chater Road.

THE RACECOURSE DISASTER.

THE CORONER AND THE "DAILY PRESS."

EXPERTS ADMIT THAT THEY WOULD HAVE PASSED THE SHEDS.

ALL THE EVIDENCE CONCLUDED.

A FINAL REFERENCE TO THE OCCULT.

Before resuming the enquiry into the Race Course disaster at the Magistracy yesterday, the Coroner remarked that he wished to make a statement. He said:—I have noticed an article appearing in this morning's *Daily Press* and I feel it is in the public interest that I should make a reference to it now. The foreman and members of the jury have also asked me to make a statement about it. What I am saying includes also one paragraph in the report of yesterday's proceedings, where it is noted that a certain question, or series of questions, was not put to the witness. The record of the fact that a question was not put seems to be more in the nature of a comment than a report of actual occurrence, and once that is pointed out it will no doubt be clear that the report of the proceedings in Court yesterday in this particular went beyond what is regular in the reports of Court proceedings which are still unfinished. No one will expect me to discuss the subject matter of the procedure of this enquiry as it is given in this morning's *Daily Press*. I do not intend to do so, except to say that so far as it contains any imputations on the course followed in this inquiry by the learned Crown Solicitor, I must—and the jury wish to include themselves with me in the matter—entirely dissociate myself from these criticisms. I consider them to be altogether unfounded. What I do wish to say about this paragraph is this, that when this enquiry is over any fair public comment made in the *Daily Press* will add very much to whatever value these proceedings may have for us all. The practice in this matter is clearly understood. The time for such comment is after the jury have signed their verdict and been discharged, and not before. It is very much in the public interest that until the close of the enquiry the Press should restrict their undertaking to presenting an accurate report of the proceedings. Every endeavour is being made to secure that this enquiry shall be at once thorough and fair to all interests concerned, and if anyone has it in his power to make it more thorough I am very anxious that he should be heard. Perhaps I may say that some misunderstanding may have arisen from a certain informality in the procedure by which witnesses have been examined. I have a bad habit, and I know it and I cannot honestly say that I intend to alter it; of examining witnesses myself. It helps me to appreciate the evidence as no other method can, and I am always grateful to solicitors practising in this Court for making allowance for this little weakness. Many of the questions put by me have been put by me in place of the solicitors representing different interests here. I myself and the members of the jury, and all who are assisting in this enquiry, are protected at the present time from public criticism not only by law, but, also, we trust, by the etiquette and good feeling of the members of the Press themselves.

Professor Middleton-Smith, professor of engineering at the University of Hongkong, who was then called upon to give evidence, in commenting upon the matcheds, said the first point to be noted was that they were built of material the physical properties of which had not been, to his knowledge, recorded; secondly, the formulae used in designs with other materials did not apply to these particular materials. Another point, which he did not think had been noticed, was that during this winter the weather conditions had been very unusual and all materials had been affected very much by those conditions. The weather had been unusually dry and this dryness would effect fir poles in such a way as to give them a tendency to crack. It would effect bamboo also, but not in exactly the same manner. There would be a tendency to crack and also a shrinkage of the diameter. The dry weather would not effect the lashings, because they were wetted. Everyone, of course, had their own theories as to the cause of the collapse but it seemed to him that they had to

put the collapse down to one of three things—weakness of material, weakness of design or some unexpected event, such as an earthquake. He favoured the first theory. Even if they took the second it was involved in a large measure by the first, because they were dealing with material the properties of which were unknown.

The Coroner: Have you any reason to suppose that this material is weak of its kind?—Not by inspection. I think the material may have been weakened by the long period of drought.

Would you recommend keeping this material in water during dry weather?—I would recommend it if practicable.

Do you consider this material considerably less serviceable or only slightly less serviceable as the result of the drought?—That cannot be answered without a series of tests. That is my point. No one knows anything about the properties of this material, and until you have data to go on you cannot say.

Can you point to any weakness in the design of the sheds?—That is my point again. Without knowing the physical properties of the material used it is impossible to give an exact opinion on the design.

Using this material can you give an opinion as to whether it is possible to provide for a margin of safety?—It is very difficult to say. You would require many calculations, and you are starting your calculations with the most vital factor unknown. I would not give a series of calculations on the building as a whole. I should have to give an opinion on what is known as engineering instinct. Could you give one?—Yes, I would reluctantly.

Mr. Bird gave an opinion about these sheds and he said that if he had been professionally engaged upon them, even although, as you say, the physical properties of the material are unknown, he could have made the sheds morally safe. Do you agree?—You can make any structure morally safe if you use enough material.

Could a professional man make these sheds morally safe?—If he had a free hand as regards expense and materials, except, perhaps, for an unforeseen weakness in one part of the structure.

Assuming they were not safe, do you think they were not safe because insufficient money was spent on them?—I think the more money you spend on them the safer you can make them.

Have you any idea how much more money would be required to make these sheds morally safe?—That is very hard to answer.

You have studied the details?—Yes. The floors are on different levels. Is that a weakness or not?—It depends upon whether the floor is carried right through.

If you had set out to improve the design of these sheds, to make them more secure, what would you have done?—I should have tried to find some data regarding the materials.

Yes, I understand you could not get that, what then?—I should follow practically the recommendations of Mr. Bird and have more struts.

If you had had the professional duty of certifying these sheds to be safe, do you think you would have passed them?—In view of past experience I think I should.

Compare the photographs of 1914 with 1918. You will notice the changes which have been made. Having noted those changes do you still think you would have passed the 1918 design?—Yes, I think so. I should certainly have made a note on any certificate, however, that the data I have mentioned with regard to the materials was lacking.

In the absence of that data would you consider it necessary to exercise more caution than usual before passing the building?—I should have placed great reliance on the contractor.

What do you consider the proper course for an engineer, should he take special precautions himself in your opinion because the material is unknown to him, or do you think he was justified, if he did so, in leaving the matter prac-

tically in the hands of a Chinese matcheds contractor?—That is the course which the average engineer would follow. I do not know whether it is relevant, but on a previous occasion in 1913 it was my duty to have some matcheds put up. It was with the utmost difficulty that I could obtain permission from the Building Authority. I discussed the question with them at great length and they were most reluctant to have this type of structure.

Supposing you had had the duty of passing these sheds, you would have placed practically all confidence in the Chinese matcheds contractor. Do you think if you had done so it would be incumbent upon you to make tests before certifying the structure?—If any other material was being used there would be records available of such tests. In this case it would be practically impossible to make any such tests. Moreover, one could only make a test with a dead load. I should note on my certificate that I knew nothing of the properties of the materials. You draw a distinction between dead load and live load; is there any way of comparing the two kinds of load?—They can be compared.

It is possible from a dead load test to make an inference as to live load?—Yes, but it is deduction rather than certainty. In connection with this point I might mention that when making a test of reinforced concrete in America they used live load because they were not satisfied with dead load.

What is the usual percentage allowed in these cases?—In common practice you take a live load as twice the dead load. In primary stress that is the American rule, but a live load gives you secondary stresses that no dead load can possibly give.

Do you think it is a fair thing to entrust the inspection of this structure to a Buildings Overseer?—Well, my position is entirely this. You have to rely either on experience or theory. You cannot rely on theory in this case. If you rely on experience it is likely that an overseer has had more experience through seeing this type of structure than a man in an office making calculations.

The foreman of the jury would like you to compare the photographs of the sheds of 1914 and 1918, and after noticing that the increase in height in corresponding sheds is ten per cent, to state whether in passing the 1918 sheds you would consider the effect of that increase in height on the centre of gravity?—That is a point which would be considered in passing the sheds. You cannot go up indefinitely. It is a question of judgment where you are going to stop. I would not, on that account, have refused to pass the sheds for 1918. I do not think this ten per cent increase would cause a collapse.

Having regard to the fact that you are relying on experience, don't you think you would regard with suspicion that additional height?—I might be led to enquire what had been done in other places. I should be guided by what had been done in Chinese theatres. I should have asked for certain analogous precedents, and I should have said if the Chinese theatres would withstand the wind pressure these matcheds would.

If you had been in charge of the construction of these sheds do you think it would have occurred to you as to whether the sheds were safe in case of fire?—I should have associated fire with fire, not with collapse. I think, however, I might have considered the question of the exits.

The stability of these sheds rests, as I understand it, on two things—one, the outside struts and, two, the cross bracing or single bracing in the party walls and in the rear and front walls. Do you consider that cross bracing in the party walls is a satisfactory substitute for struts at the rear?—It is very difficult to say without working the thing out on theoretical principles. You have to rely on instinct, which is always very unsatisfactory. Bracing in the party walls certainly assists greatly in making the whole thing rigid.

But whether it is a satisfactory substitute for struts you are not prepared to say?—No, you cannot say without stress diagrams.

Have you observed any sheds where cross bracing takes the place of outside struts?—I cannot remember.

The cross-bracing in the floors also adds to the rigidity of the structure?—Yes.

Would it have been unsound construction to leave a certain part of the back wall, as shown on the plan, without diagonal bracing?—To put in diagonal

bracing, would make it more rigid. It depends entirely upon what other precautions are taken. The omission of diagonal bracing could have been made good by other methods of construction, such as the adding of struts.

Do you think that the amount of cross bracing, as shown, would be sufficient?—Taking the structure as a whole I don't think I should object to it. It is not open to serious criticism.

The Crown Solicitor: You stated that in your opinion there were three reasons which might have caused the collapse—weakness of material, weakness of design, or unexpected causes?—Yes.

And that the exceptional dryness of the weather might have affected the material?—Yes.

Having that in view would you have made any particular examination of the material?—I should have relied upon my overseer. In connection with this point witness stated that a constructional engineer had called his attention to the manner in which poles he was using had been affected and had asked the reason, witness replying that the only possible reason was the weather.

The meteorological returns were then referred to in order to show that the humidity during the winter period had not been exceptionally low, but the Coroner thought it might be agreed that the weather had been unusually dry.

The Crown Solicitor: From an engineering point of view what is the difference between scaffolding at home, and matcheds structures here?—You have definite records on scaffolding at home. Here there is nothing certain about bamboo, nor as far as I know about fir poles. Supposing the poles came out here from England?—There would be the effect of the climate, but I don't say that I should have thought of that beforehand. I should have thought of it afterwards certainly.

By Mr. Bowley: He thought the most plausible theory of the collapse was that there was a local break in the material, and he would consider that the breakage probably occurred where the great heap of bodies was thrown down which would bring, again, an unexpected force on to the party wall.

MR. R. M. DYER.

Mr. R. M. Dyer, chief manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, said he agreed with the evidence which Professor Middleton-Smith had given and emphasised the point about materials. It was impossible for any engineer to apply any known laws of stress to structures made of such material. Any guarantee given in respect of such a building would simply have to be the result of looking at it and judging whether it was safe or not. A matcheds contained many members in its construction some of which might be redundant and some might not. Some of the redundant members might even add to the unsafety of the structure.

The Coroner: Is it possible to isolate the necessary members and make a plan of them?—I do not think so. Witness, continuing, said a European engineer would not himself design a structure of this kind. He would leave it to a Chinese contractor and then inspect it after erection and improve upon it.

The Coroner: Don't you think an engineer might go a little further and criticise the contractor's rough drawing?—Certainly; that is the same thing.

In answer to further questions witness stated that an engineer might have suggested certain alterations here and there, but that was a very different thing from saying that an engineer ought to have discovered that the matcheds were unsound. In his opinion the matcheds were safe for the purpose for which they were built.

Would you like to express an opinion as to whether the collapse was due to weakness in design or to some weakness in one of the sheds?—That is only possible by experimenting. The sheds were tested on the first day of the race-meeting and on the morning of the second day. Taking that the distribution of the load was the same on the second afternoon as on the first I think something may have occurred—I don't say must—either during Monday night or Tuesday morning to have caused a weakening.

Do you think these three storey matcheds are top-heavy?—Given the ordinary wind pressure I should think they would be safe enough.

The Crown Solicitor: You state that you would have relied practically on the Chinese contractor in regard to the safety of these sheds?—It is essentially a Chinese structure and we have to rely on the Chinese builders.

A Chinese gentleman, who was formerly a builder, has given us his opinion that three storey matcheds are unsafe. Is this the first year you have had three storey matcheds? The bigger the building the more unsafe it is. Probably a three storey matched might not be as safe as a two storey one, but it would be safe enough.

Professor Middleton-Smith has told us he thought the material might have a tendency to crack owing to the dry weather. That is possible. In the Dockyard we use these poles and they do not stand dry weather.

Questioned as to sheds 8 and 9 by Mr. Bowley, witness said that the model, from his examination of it, did not show any weakness.

By the Coroner: He would not like to pass a match structure himself. It could be tested with a dead load, but it would be a very expensive business and would not be very satisfactory.

MR. A. DENISON.

Mr. A. Denison, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Denison, Ram & Gibbs, referring to the question of floor levels, said if one could get poles for the floor to extend right through two or three sheds the structure would be made stronger, but the poles were never found that length and he did not think that having separate floors in adjoining sheds at different levels was less sound than having these separate floors on the same level. In matcheds the floor pole did not rest on brackets attached to the uprights, but on cross poles lashed to the uprights. The consequence was that the weight of the floor poles acted vertically. It was quite possible that the sole cause of the collapse was that there were more people in the sheds than they could carry. If the whole row of sheds was overloaded the collapse would start in the shed which was most overloaded. He did not think there would be a tendency for the weakness to manifest itself throughout the whole row at the same time.

By the Crown Solicitor: He had never designed any matcheds, but had had them erected under his supervision for work-shops and contractor's workmen. He had taken no special precautions as to the manner in which the sheds were erected, but had left the whole matter to the builder.

Do you think the contractor is the proper man to take the responsibility?—Yes, I think they know more about match construction than we are ever likely to know.

Do you think three storey matcheds are safe?—I have had scaffolding 90 feet high with staircases, and stones weighing half a ton have been taken up. That scaffolding has stood for six months and there has been no accident.

A REFERENCE TO THE OCCULT.
A Chinese gentleman, who was formerly a builder, has informed us that in his opinion three storey matcheds were unsafe. Oh, well, the opinion has been expressed that we were to have three disasters, one from earth, one from fire and one from water. The one from water did not come off.

Mr. Bowley asked the Coroner to make a note of that answer on the depositions, as he regarded it as a very important point.

The Coroner: How so?

Mr. Bowley: It affects the nerves of the people, and the nerves of people are very important in case of panic.

The Coroner: Do you seriously want me to record it?

Mr. Bowley: I am going to base an argument on it.

The Coroner: Very well, I will take a note of it and if you are seriously interested in that answer I may mention that I have had sent to me a letter through the Secretary of Chinese Affairs which I did not intend to produce to the effect that the cause of the disaster is traceable to certain quarrying operations which occurred at a spot above Bowen Road, from which, as I understand it, certain occult things were to follow. The idea is that the disturbance of this spot by quarrying is the cause of the disaster at the racecourse, the Gresson Street matter and any other matter I suppose which likes to come along.

Mr. Bowley: I do not think that evidence will help my theory.

In answer to Mr. Bowley the witness then stated that he did not think the dry weather would effect bamboo or lashings so long as there were no violent changes in humidity. Dry weather would have a tendency to weaken old fir poles, but would not affect new ones. From the records it appeared that there had been no such violent changes in humidity before the race-meeting as would affect the material.

This concluded the evidence and the enquiry was then adjourned until Monday afternoon when Mr. Bowley and Mr. Leo d'Almada will address the jury.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN, ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.

STRENGTH.

No. 959 Pte. D. A. Walsh joined the Corps on 3rd April, 1918, and is posted to the Mounted Section.

No. 960 Pte. L. F. S. Allison joined the Corps on 4th April, 1918, and is posted to "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon.

No. 961 Pte. R. A. Lawson was enrolled on 4th April, 1918, and posted to "A" Co., No. 2 Platoon.

No. 821 Pte. F. C. Butcher, "B" Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony to date from day of departure.

No. 962 Pte. Duncan Clark, "B" Co., is permitted to resign on leaving the Colony, dated 15th April, 1918.

ATTACHED.
Pte. J. H. Mead, Mounted Section, is attached to the H.K.P.R. from 2nd April, 1918.

RECALL OF ARMS.

All long rifles, with their bayonets, in possession of N.C.O.s and men in "A," "B," and "D" Companies must be returned to Headquarters by 9 a.m. on Monday, 8th instant, without fail.

LEAVE.

C.S.M. A. J. Mackie, Artillery Co., is granted 2 months' extension of leave from 1st April, 1918.

Sergt. J. Olson, "B" Co., is granted 2 months' leave from 11th April, 1918.

Pte. J. B. Chapman, "D" Co., is granted 7 weeks' leave from 10th April, 1918.

Pte. W. J. Dexter, "A" Co., is granted 5 weeks' leave from 6th April, 1918.

Pte. J. G. P. Foulds, S. B. Section, is granted 30 days' leave from 1st April, 1918.

Spr. W. B. Birch, Engineer Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 1st April, 1918.

Spr. T. Tip, Engineer Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 4th April, 1918.

Pte. N. J. Railton, "D" Co., is granted 6 months' leave from 1st April, 1918.

Spr. H. J. Nairn, Engineer Co., is granted 5 weeks' leave from 11th April, 1918.

Gnr. S. L. Hidden, Artillery Co., is granted 7 months' leave from 15th May, 1918.

On the Cricket Ground on Tuesday, 9th April, at 6 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Platoon drill will be practised.

LECTURE.

At Headquarters on Friday, 19th April, at 6 p.m. Subject, Military Law.

ORDERS FOR ARTILLERY COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. H. W. ARMSTRONG, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

Monday, 8th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. D.R.F. Class only.

7.30 a.m. Left Half Co. D.R.F. Class only.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. class.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. Full drill, with the exception of D.R.F. class.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. D.R.F. Class only.

5.15 p.m. Left Half Co. D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
7.30 a.m. Right Half Co. Layers' and Seters' class only.

ORDERS FOR ENGINEER COMPANY BY CAPTAIN J. W. RUSSELL.

5th to 12th inst.:—
E. L. Manning Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters.

Engine drivers at 6.15 p.m., Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, Capt. W. Russell; Lyceum, 2nd Lieut. Hill; Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for N.C.O.s and men of Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, Class 3 at Lyceum at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff-Sergts. Overdone and Parsons, R.E.

Corpl. Day and 2nd-Corpl. Norris, H.K.D.C., at Belchers, and Staff-Sergts. Barclay and White, R.E., and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.C., at Lyceum.

Details of Belchers Reliefs for April, is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

ORDERS FOR INFANTRY BATTALION BY MAJOR H. A. MORGAN.

ANNUAL MUSKETRY COURSE, 1918-19.

(a) The Commandant wishes once again to impress on all ranks the great importance of daily practice.

Ten minutes practice at home every day (5 minutes deliberate aiming and 5 minutes rapid loading and firing) is of more value than any number of parades. Dummy cartridges can be obtained at Headquarters on application to the Quarter-Master.

(b) The Tests of Elementary Training will be starting shortly and the following arrangements for carrying them out will be made:

The tests will be carried straight through once. Those that pass will be excused further parades till the whole of their Platoons (casuals excepted) have passed. Those that fail will be put back for further instruction. After a time the tests will again be taken and the above procedure will be repeated.

Notes on Musketry compiled by Lieut. Hancock and 2nd-Lieut. Sutherland, in which all these tests and other useful information can be found, can be obtained at Headquarters on application to the Adjutant.

(c) All ranks are hereby informed that, now that the Course is known to all, any one who becomes a third class shot will have to attend 3 extra drills a week till the commencement of the next Annual Course and that anyone who becomes a second class shot will have to attend one extra drill a week till the commencement of the next Annual Course. Firing on the Range will be by points (except, of course, for Practice 1).

Those who have the highest aggregate to date will always be first.

Scoring Cards will be issued to all prior to commencing their course. The scores obtained must be entered on the Cards on the range and shown to and initialled by the Officer Superintending the Practice.

N.B.—This order is to be read out on four consecutive parades by Officers Commanding "M.G." Co., Mounted Section, Signalling Section and Platoons.

Reference above, Marksmen and 1st Class Shots who obtained over 120 points will be exempted from doing the Tests of Elementary Training this year.

PARADES.—"A" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All Subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

"B" COMPANY.
Monday, 8th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Platoon drill.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All Subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

"C" COMPANY.
Monday, 8th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, at Kowloon Dock. Platoon drill.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents will parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by train to Causeway Bay.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill. Dress: Drill order.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All Subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

"D" COMPANY.
Monday, 8th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Drill at Kowloon Dock, Nos. 1 and 2 Guns only. Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Queen's Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
7.10 a.m. No. 3 Gun at Headquarters.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend: Ptes. Field, Irvine, Labrum, A. C. D. Logan, O. R. Logan, McKerns, Pinget, and Stapleton.

Friday, 12th inst.:—
Officers at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

"E" COMPANY.
Monday, 8th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 11th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress: Drill order without rifles.

"F" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 9th, and Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.30 p.m. Parade at Headquarters. Dress: Clean fatigue.

"G" COMPANY.
Tuesday, 9th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters.

Monday, 8th, and Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Co. on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergts. Edmonds and Corpl. Orimes.

Dress: Drill. Drill order.

"H" COMPANY.
Friday, 12th inst.:—
5.10 p.m. All Sections, squad and section drill on Murray Parade Ground. Dress: Drill order.

ORDERS FOR CADET COMPANY BY 2ND-LIEUT. J. E. W. BEARD.

PARADES.
Monday, 8th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 1 and 2 Sections at Headquarters. Squad drill.

Wednesday, 10th inst.:—
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yau-mat Football Ground, Squad drill.

5.30 p.m. Band practices at Headquarters.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.D.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORDERS ISSUED BY MR. F. C. JENKIN, C.B.E.

SEARCH SUPERVISORS.
The following alterations are to be made in the Book of Instructions and on all Warning Lists:—

No. 1 (British Canton) Wharf should read No. 1 (Canton) Wharf.

No. 6 (Canton) should read No. 6 (British Canton) Wharf.

This involves no change in the hours or place of duty.

EQUIPMENT.
All future issues of equipment will be made only on the authority of an Equipment Voucher signed by an Executive Superintendent of the Police Reserve.

All requisitions for equipment must be made in writing to the E.O. concerned, and must state the date of the last issue and also the reason for a new issue. Such requisitions must be forwarded and recommended by Inspectors as follows:—

No. 1 Platoon and Staff—O.C. No. 1 Platoon.

No. 2 Platoon—O.C. No. 2 Platoon.

No. 3 Company, Band and Orchestra—O.C. No. 3 Company.

No. 3 Company, Ambulance Buglers and Drummers—O.C. No. 3 Company.

Mounted Police—O.C. Mounted Police.

Members are not permitted to visit a Contractor or Central Store except on the authority of a Superintendent.

RIFLE SLINGS.
Are to be returned forthwith to this Office by all ranks in possession of same.

PLATOON COMMANDERS.
Will report uniform, with belts and swords, to Assistant Superintendent, Franks at Headquarters Club, at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, April 11th.

GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.
A member admitted to the G.C.H. is required to inform the Hospital authorities of the fact that he is a member of the Police Reserve.

By Order,
T. F. HORTON,
A.S.P. (42) and Adjutant

Hongkong, 5th April, 1918.

SPORT.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

As there is to be no Shield competition again this year, first division football is finished for the season, except that the Navy and Middlesex have to meet twice in the Hongkong League. The result will decide the destination of the wooden spoon, but will make no difference to the leaders. It is probable that the teams will meet next Saturday, when they will play one game for all four points, but nothing definite has yet been arranged.

The cup for the Hongkong League, which was presented by the Hongkong Daily Press in 1906, has been won by the Royal Garrison Artillery. The present holders are the Royal Engineers, who won it on a re-play with the Club last year. The R.G.A. thoroughly deserved their success, going right through their programme without losing a point.

The United Services League was won last year by the R.S.L.I., who defeated the R.E. and then the R.G.A. in the deciding games which were necessary owing to the three clubs finishing with ten points each. This year the Defence Corps became champions with 20 points, but they owe their position more to the good work of the R.G.A. and Navy in defeating the formidable R.E. team than to their own superiority.

The upper team has been a great disappointment to its supporters this year. At one time it seemed probable that the Engineers would carry off honours in both leagues, and they appeared to have quite a simple task to win the U.S. League after the Defence Corps had lost to the Middlesex, but they were only able to draw with the Infantrymen, and since that set-back they have never been quite the same team. True, on several occasions they have had very bad luck.

The Middlesex team, which is easily the weakest team of the senior league, has robbed every other club of points during the season, defeating the Navy, R.G.A. and H.K.D.C., and drawing with the sappers. The sailors have had a better season than last year, and, if they could have managed to get their best team together each week, the league results would probably have been very different.

There is still a considerable amount of interest in the junior division. The South China Athletic appears to have a fairly easy task to finish at the head of the league, being three points behind the 88th Co. R.G.A. with four matches in hand. The gunners may yet get another two points, in which case the Chinese will require six points from a possible eight for safety. They have to play the 5th Company twice and St. Joseph's College and the Middlesex Reserve. St. Joseph's will make them go all the way, and it is possible that the Stonecutters men may snatch a point from them, although the Athletic is undoubtedly the better team and is generally expected to win the league. There were three second division matches down for decision to-day, but two have been postponed, probably on account of the rain.

It is getting a little late for football, but if it is thought necessary to arrange exhibition matches for the presentation of cups, medals, etc., two good games could be provided by matching the Hongkong League winners against the champions of the U.S. League, and the South China Athletic—providing they win the second division—against the remainder of the junior division, or against the runners-up. At all events, it is hoped that the football authorities will spare us from such a dull entertainment as that provided for the Easter holidays.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

HONGKONG LEAGUE, DIVISION II.
South China Athletic v. 87th Company, R.G.A.—Club ground. Kick-off, 3 p.m.

HOCKEY.

83rd CO. R.G.A., 2; 88th CO. R.G.A., 1.

This league match took place at the Happy Valley yesterday. The 88th Company started with a man short, but he turned up after play had been in progress about ten minutes. Lycum were the first to find the net, Perkins scoring with a good shot. Shortly afterwards, Cope added another for his side, but before the interval arrived Desborough, by a good effort, from a pass from Shanahan, had reduced the lead of the 83rd Co. the score at half-time being 2-1.

In the second half the exchanges favoured the 88th Company, but their forwards, who were rather disjointed, were unable to beat the opposing goalkeeper, although several times goals seemed very probable. Desborough on one occasion made a fine individual effort and had very hard lines in not scoring. There were no goals in this half, the 83rd Company finally winning by two goals to one.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

LADIES' SECTION.
The Bogey Competition over the Fanling Course is to be played on either of the last two Tuesdays in April. The Stroke Competition in March was won by Mrs. Adams.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF LEAD.

A Chinese youth was charged with stealing 13 lbs. of lead, valued at \$13, the property of the China Sugar Refinery at East Point.

A Chinese watchman said he saw defendant cutting off the lead from a strainer with a bill-hook.

Inspector Sim stated that this was the third time lead had been stolen from the strainer. A watch had been kept, as it was evident that the theft could only have been committed by some person employed in the works.

Defendant denied the theft, stating that he cut off the lead as it obstructed him in his work.

Mr. J. R. Wood sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

INTIMATIONS

SUMMER UNDERWEAR



AN ALLY FOR COOLNESS

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\$1.25 and upwards the garments.

WE STOCK ALSO ALL SIZES

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Blue Print Paper,
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Angle Mirrors,
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INSPECTION INVITED.

THE YAUMATI MURDER CASE.

Ng Tang, who was acquitted at the recent Criminal Session

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB PAVILION on THURSDAY, April 11th, at 5.15 P.M. Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.
[1888]

BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

at the
V.R.C.
TO-NIGHT,
Commencing at 8 P.M. sharp.
Gunner J. R. LOAD, R.G.A. v. Ser. PITT.
In a game of 1,000 up.
Seats can be reserved at the V.R.C.
Admission 2s. Members 1s.
Soldiers and Sailors 50 cents.
Reserved Seats 3s.
Members, Soldiers and Sailors 2s.
[1888]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

In aid of
WAR CHARITIES
WANTED FOR PRIZES
FOR THE

TOMBOLA

Curios, Ornaments, Jewellery, Furniture, Glass and Silver-ware, Cutlery, Vases, War Bond Tickets and Bric-a-brac of all descriptions.

WHAT CAN YOU SPARE?

Many Ladies are now collecting gifts, and intending donors may also send gifts to the Office of Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. (2nd floor) between the hours of 10 A.M. and NOON and 3 P.M. and 5 P.M.

Bulky articles will be sent for on receipt of advice addressed to:—

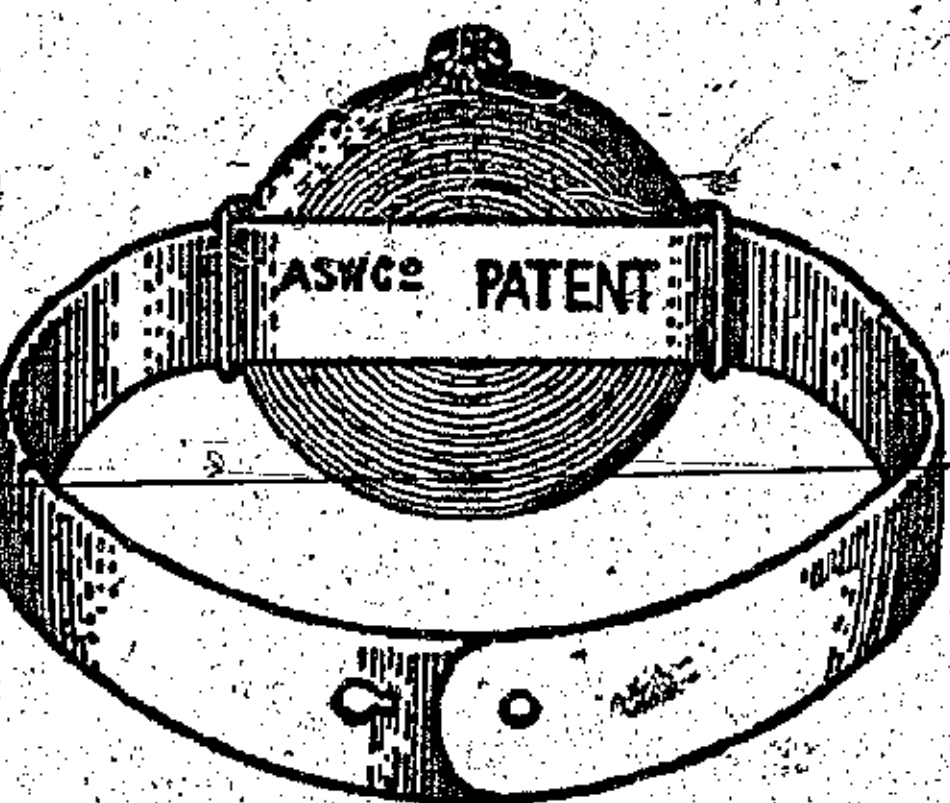
Hon. Secretary,
TOMBOLA
P. O. Box 94,
HONGKONG.

All gifts should be sent in on or before THURSDAY, 11TH APRIL, and in the meantime everyone is asked to set aside for Prizes all superfluous articles (clothing excepted) to make the Tombola a success.

The success of the Tombola depends upon the presentation of gifts for Prizes and the sale of spills, which, latter contain many prize tickets.

NOTICE

PATENTS ORDINANCE 1892.
GAMMETER'S PATENT.
IMPROVED MEANS OF SECURING WRIST WATCHES TO WEARER'S WRIST.



NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that His Majesty's LETTERS PATENT (No. 12,083) were granted in the United Kingdom on the 20th August, 1916, and LETTERS PATENT have also been granted in HONGKONG to ERNEST OTTO GAMMETER for the above invention.

ANY PERSON infringing the rights of the Patentee will be proceeded against according to law.
Hongkong, the 6th day of March, 1918.
DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for Ernest Otto Gammeter,
Anglo-Swiss Watch Company,
7, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
[1748]

NURSE WANTED.

WANTED, a PORTUGUESE or EURASIAN or EUROPEAN NURSE for out-port to look after two children. Wages \$50 a month and all found. Work very light. No washing or house work to do. Spend summer in Japan.
Apply—
Box 4,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1891]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, TO-DAY (SATURDAY), the 6th April, 1918, commencing at 3.15 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Free.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
[1888]

NOTICE

HAVING RESUMED CHARGE of my Business carried on under the style of Messrs. S. C. ISMAIL & Co., I, the undersigned, hereby give Notice that from this date all cheques on Bankers, Contractors and other matters in connection with the Business of the Firm will be signed by me.
S. C. ISMAIL.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1918.
[1887]

WAR CHARITIES COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the WAR CHARITIES GENERAL COMMITTEE, which the British Community is invited to attend, will be held at 5.30 P.M. on MONDAY, 8th April, 1918, in the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ROOM, CITY HALL. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

BUSINESS:—
1. To receive the report of the Executive Committee.
2. To add further members to the General Committee.
3. To invite and discuss suggestions.
The election of an Executive Committee by the General Committee will take place after the meeting.
E. R. HALLIFAX,
Honorary Secretary,
War Charities Committee,
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1918.
[1889]

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for Shares numbered 28775 28834 and dated 11th January, 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.
M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918.
[1880]

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.
ORGAN RECITAL

ON
MONDAY.
AT 6.00 P.M.

Vocalist:
MRS. MURIEL.

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY,
APRIL 23rd, 1918,
THEATRE ROYAL.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

A Play in Four Acts
by
A. E. W. MASON.

AUCTION OF DRESS CIRCLE SEATS

will take place
at the
HONGKONG HOTEL,
TUESDAY, APRIL 16TH, at NOON.
by
H. P. WHITE, Esq.
Englishmen requested to attend.
[1887]

G. E.
NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION or PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.
Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
[1891]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

COMMODIOUS and well-fitted SHOP in Alexandra Buildings.

SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.
[1888]

TO LET.

IMMEDIATE entry. Four very desirable SHOPS, situated in the House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to—

The Manager,
HONGKONG ICE Co., LTD.,
46, Connaught Road Central.
[1888]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to—
MUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[1888]

TO LET

OFFICES in York Buildings
HOUSES on Shamshun, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd.
[1888]

FOR SALE.

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 165, Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
Care of LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
[1711]

FOR SALE.

"GALESEND," 109, THE PEAK, ROOMS.
Apply—
C. H. GALE,
P.W.D.
[1884]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK to rent during Summer months.
Box No. 3,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1880]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

SAUSAGES!

SAUSAGES!

A Variety
to suit all tastes
OXFORD SAUSAGES.
CAMBRIDGE
PORK
BEEF
LIVER
BOLOGNA, HEAD CHEESE,
BLACK PUDDING.
WHITE
[1888]

FOR SALE.

USED POSTAGE STAMPS (all different)
1000 Stamps \$ 8.00 2500 Stamps \$ 50.00
1500 " 15.00 3000 " 100.00
1800 " 22.00 4000 " 175.00
2000 " 25.00

GRACA & CO.

No. 4, WINDHAM STREET,
HONGKONG
[1848]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

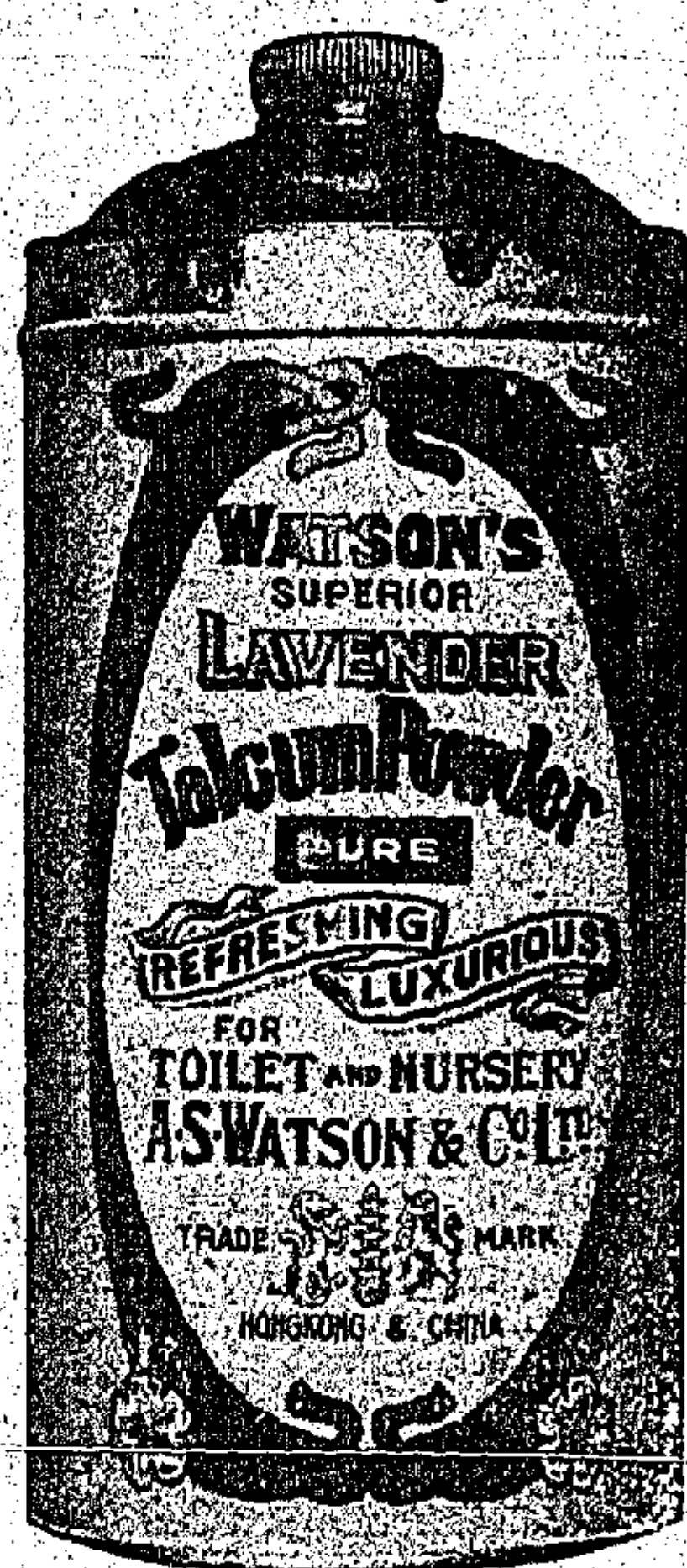
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR
BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.
Sole and Valuable Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this Steamer proceeding to Bombay and there transhipped to the oncoming Steamer for Marseilles and London.
Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.
For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to
E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

INTIMATION

OUR GIANT LAVENDER TALCUM

Is rapidly becoming as popular as our well-known Lavender Water. Blended with the Purest and Softest Powder, is the Sweet Fragrance of Lavender, and the Effect on the Skin is Delightfully Cooling and Soothing.



1-lb. Size Price \$1.00.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TEL. 16.

MARRIAGE.
GROTT HARDWICK—On the 4th inst. at St. Joseph's Church, by the Rev. Father Augustine, GEORGE, eldest son of Mr. GEORGE GROTT, Greenock, to DOMORIS, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. HARDWICK, Quarry Bay.
[1870]

DEATH.
ANTON.—At the Shanghai General Hospital, on April 1st, ALEXANDER STEWART ANTON, son of the late Mr. ANTON, of Hongkong, aged 45 years.
HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 6TH APRIL, 1918.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.
Judging from the replies made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Japanese Diet, the Japanese Government is resolved to move very circumspectly in the matter of the expedition to Siberia. It is difficult to tell whether the first suggestion as to the expedition came from Japan or from her Allies. Some of the telegrams from abroad seem to suggest that Japan first mooted the proposal. In Japan, on the other hand, the statements made on the matter in the Diet and the articles in the Press indicate that it emanated from abroad. In any case, the proposal seems to have been put forward tentatively, by one side or the other, as worthy of consideration in certain contingencies. The Japanese Press, on the whole, supports the proposal, though there are some notable exceptions, and these among papers whose opinion carries great weight. Certain well-known Japanese publicists also oppose the proposal on grounds which cannot be overlooked. The great danger is, of course, that in taking action Japan may create an enemy of Russia. If there were any definite demands on the part of Russia for Japanese assistance the problem would be easy to solve, but there does not seem to be any such demand. Even among the Russians who dislike the Bolsheviks, and would be glad to see their rule overthrown, it is acknowledged that it would be difficult for Russia to receive with equanimity a foreign force landed on her shores. However hateful the Bolsheviks

may be, surrender of the country to a foreign Power would be even more hateful. It may be urged that the Germans have been admitted into Russia, that Russia has even made a humiliating peace with Germany, and is prepared to allow German influence to spread over the country. This, however, is only on the surface, and it is by no means certain that the true meaning of the situation in Russia is to be obtained by surface readings. Already there are indications of a revolt against the peace, and when the true meaning of German domination begins to be understood it may be expected that the wave of revolt will grow stronger and stronger. The situation in Russia now may be compared with the situation in Prussia under Napoleonic rule. NAPOLEON was astonished at the servility of the Prussian statesmen, but he found afterwards that the Prussians were only bending to the gale because they were unable to stand up against it. When its strength had passed they rose again, and nothing caused NAPOLEON greater disgust than the fast and loose game which Prussia played with him. For a time NAPOLEON played with Prussia as a child with a new toy, but when the time came he found in it a new and a terrible enemy. The Kaiser now has Russia to play with—a much more difficult toy than ever Prussia was to NAPOLEON—but, while Russia for a time bends to the gale, he may find that any indication of weakness on his part will cause Russia to rise against him. The war, it has always to be remembered, is not being won in Russia. No advances on Petrograd or Moscow will bring Germany any nearer that peace which she so earnestly desires. Not until she has crushed her enemies in the West can she hope to reap any substantial benefits from the peace with Russia. This raises the question of the expediency of a Japanese expedition to Siberia. Even if it were made with the consent of the Russians, it could have little, if any, effect on the struggle now in progress on the Western front. Germany would certainly never think of sending an expedition to oppose it, knowing what a comparatively small distance it could penetrate, what a heavy drain it would be on the resources of Japan to maintain it, and the time that would be necessary before it could become really threatening. The presence of a Japanese army in Siberia can have no useful effect, therefore, upon the campaign in the West; on the other hand, it might possibly have an evil effect on future action should Germany be able to attain any success in her present desperate venture. Japanese guns and Japanese ammunition may still stand the Allies in good stead by enabling Russia to put the finishing touches to a defeated Germany, but with Russia in her present condition the initial defeat must come from the West. If that initial defeat is heavy enough it will certainly bring Russia back into the war, and then the opportunity might indeed come for Japan to stand behind her, steady her forces, amplify her supplies, and help her to victory.

The annual inspection of the Fire Brigade will take place near Queen's Statue wharf on Thursday next at 5.30 p.m.

There were five cases (all Chinese) of cerebro-spinal fever notified in the Colony during the 24 hours of April 4th. The deaths numbered five.

The annual general meeting of the Hongkong Lawn Tennis League will be held in the Hongkong C.C. pavilion on Thursday, April 11th, at 5.15 p.m.

A match of 1,000 up between Gunner J. R. Lord, R.G.A., and Sergeant Pitt, for the Billiard Championship of the Colony will commence at the V.R.C. this evening at 8 o'clock.

H. E. the Governor will inspect the Police at the Central Police Station on Monday next at 3.30 p.m., and at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday he will inspect the Fire Brigade at Statue Wharf.

2nd-Lieut. J. G. Fielder, R.G.A., who was a Sergt. Major in the 88th Company a few years ago and previously a Sergeant in the 8th Company, has been mentioned in despatches from Salonika.

Colonel (Temp. Brig-Gen.) H. G. Carson, C.M.G., who commanded the South Wales Borderers at Tsingtau during the operations there at the outbreak of war, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

Major General N. W. Barnardiston, M.V.O., has been appointed Military Attaché and Head of the British Mission in Portugal. Major-General Barnardiston was the Officer Commanding the Troops in North China a few years ago.

The death took place at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on March 30th, of Mrs. Henry Jory. The deceased lady, who was the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Howell, was married as recently as January 8th, to Mr. Jory, a chief officer in the service of the China Navigation Co. of London. A few days previously she was attacked by cerebro-spinal meningitis and succumbed to that disease.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Allied Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co., \$50; The Pharmacy, \$50; S. W. Dunbar, \$25; A. S. G., \$20; N. Lazarus, \$20; Leigh & Orange, \$20; Botelho Bros., \$15; Noronha & Co., \$15; Patell & Co., \$15; J. R. Michael & Co., \$15; Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co., \$10; and Mrs. D. Wood, \$10.

The following wedding presents were received by Miss Victoria Ho Tung in addition to those already published:—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, silver flask; Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., travelling clock; Drs. F. and I. Kew, cut-glass salad bowl and ice pail; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. L. Shenton, silver sweet dish, Mr. A. Abdoolah, silver bread basket, Mr. E. J. Grist, pair silver vases, Mr. D. V. Stevenson, silver-mounted glass jam pot and pepper boxes, Mr. J. C. Clark, silver cocktail shaker, Dr. and Mrs. Carvalho, silver sweet dish, and Mr. and Mrs. Alabaster, pair silver vases.

CANTON NEWS.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."] CANTON, April 5th.

A PROJECTED LOAN.
We are informed from a reliable source that the Local Authorities are consulting with a certain firm for a loan of \$7,500,000 to meet the military expenditures, offering the Cement Works and the Telephone Company as security. It is said that the authorities will bring the proposal forward at the next meeting of the Provincial Assembly, and force the members to approve it.

GENERAL LUNG'S MEASURES.
It is reported that General Lung is giving his attention chiefly to the East and North Rivers. He has sent leaders to recruit the natives of various places along these rivers for the purpose of attacking several district cities. THE TUCHUN AND THE CIVIL GOVERNOR.
Martial law has been enforced at the Yamen of the Tuchun and Civil Governor during the past few nights. Bodies of soldiers have been strictly guarding all the adjacent streets and the general opinion, of course, is that the relations between these two officials are strained. It is said that steps are being taken by certain leaders, to dismiss the Tuchun in order to secure the Kwangtung Province for Kwangtung people.

SWATOW AFFAIRS.
It is reported that Commander Chan Kwong-ming has seized and carried away all the big guns in the Ki Luk forts in Swatow. Canton troops, who were sent to attack Fukien, have fought for some time with the Northern troops on the borders of Fukien.

KWANGSI TROOPS FOR CANTON.
Over five regiments of Kwangsi troops, which were sent from Lung Chow by General Luk, to join the Tuchun's forces in Canton, have arrived at the borders of Shui King. We learn that the Civil Governor has sent an army to bar their further advance.

HUNAN AFFAIRS.
Commander Tam Ho-ming has reported that the Yunnan troops, which were sent by the Yunnan Tuchun to reinforce the Southerners, have arrived at Ichang. Tam adds that he is preparing to reattack Changsha from three directions. The Commander has also sent a number of officers to recruit a new army from Kwangsi to replace those who were killed during the battle of Ao Chow.

THE KO CHOW FRONT.
The Tuchun has ordered various leaders on the Ko Chow front to attack the adjacent district cities with full force. We learn that the Tuchun has ordered Ngai Pong-ting to attack Tin Pak, and Li Lich-kwan and Lam Fu to attack the Ko Chow city.

DEATH OF MR. A. S. ANTON AT SHANGHAI.

We regret, says the N.C. Daily News, of April 2nd, to record the death, yesterday, at the Shanghai General Hospital, of Mr. A. S. Anton of heart trouble. The deceased was 42 years of age and was born in Hongkong. His early business career was spent with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Lyons, Hongkong and Japan. He left the bank some years ago and joined Messrs. Benjamin & Potts as a Stock Exchange broker, later he coming secretary to the latter institution. In earlier years Mr. Anton was a very keen cricketer and a successful batsman, and he took part in many inter-colonial matches and at different times represented Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan. The deceased had been in indifferent health for some time.

THE WAR.

BATTLE ON WESTERN FRONT RESUMED.

GERMANS LAUNCH FORMIDABLE ATTACKS.

GERMANS LAND IN FINLAND.

AIR RAIDS STRIKE TERROR IN GERMANY

Franco-Belgian front.

LATEST CABLES.
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH FRONT

GERMANS PRESS BACK BRITISH.

LONDON, April 4th.
11.00 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The enemy this morning, after heavy artillery firing, strongly attacked on the whole front between the Somme and the Avre. He was repulsed upon the right and centre of the British front, but upon the left the whole weight of the assault succeeded in pressing us back a short distance in the neighbourhood of Hamel, where fighting continues.

An enemy attack in the afternoon westward of Albert was completely repulsed.

The Canadian Cavalry Brigade greatly distinguished itself during the past few days in heavy fighting southward of the Luce. They were engaged in many successful actions, both mounted and dismounted.

AERIAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, April 4th.
11.25 p.m.

There were several flights, despite the unfavourable weather. A fight occurred during a clear interval between two very large formations. We brought down 12 enemy machines. Five of ours are missing.

EARLIER CABLES. POST RUSHED.

LONDON, April 4th.
12.50 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—A German machine-gun post in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne was rushed. A machine-gun was captured and some prisoners were taken in other parts.

COMPARATIVE QUIET.

LONDON, April 3rd.
11.45 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The whole front is comparatively quiet.

There was local fighting last night and this morning in the neighbourhood of Feuchy and Hebuterne. We killed many, capturing two machine-guns.

The prisoners at Arette now total 102, including six officers.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND GERMAN CASUALTIES.

PARIS, April 4th.

A semi-official statement contains:—The present lull is due to the fact that the Germans lost 300,000 in killed and wounded, also to the difficulties of bringing up their artillery, owing to the badness of the roads. As soon as the Germans have regrouped their divisions and brought up their material they will launch a new formidable attack, but the French and British, who are hourly being reinforced, will be able to meet the blow.

LATEST CABLES.

THE AYLETTE AFFAIR.

LONDON, April 4th.
1 p.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing to-day, states:—The rain continues steadily and the ground is mushy. This, of course, affects the Germans more than the Allies, because they are moving across battle-pounded country honeycombed with shell-craters which are now brimful of water, while our communication is practically untouched.

The Correspondent draws attention to the statement in a German communiqué that the attack at Ayette was repulsed. The truth is that the attack was a bigger success than at first reported.

The enemy is heavily shelling the Arrmentieres sector with gas-shells.

EARLIER CABLES.

FUTILITY OF FURTHER GERMAN BLOWS.

LONDON, April 3rd.
12.05 a.m.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing this evening, states:—Our airmen report much movement of troops, guns and transport in enemy regions, but the Germans are experiencing unexpected difficulties in doing so. While for once the luck of the weather is turning against active operations, I believe the Germans are bound to strike again, as soon as possible and as hard as possible, or admit failure, which alternative will be fraught with reaction, from which the High Command shrinks. The enemy has made of supreme test, and although he is capable of pounding again and again, each successive blow will be weaker than the last.

ENEMY LAUNCHES HEAVY ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 4th.
9.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau announces:—North of the Somme there is no change. The enemy south of the Somme launched heavy attacks early this morning against the British and French, and made progress on the British front in the direction of Hamel and Vaire Wood.

The British beat back attacks elsewhere, with considerable loss. Fighting continues.

The enemy gained ground against the French on our immediate right at the angle between the Luce and the Avre.

BRITISH PREMIER VISITS FRONT.

LONDON, April 4th.

The Press Bureau announces:—Mr. Lloyd George has returned, after a visit to the front with M. Clemenceau. They visited Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and Generals Petain, Foch, Pershing and Bliss.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 4th.
9.25 p.m.

A wireless German official report states:—Fighting activity has revived south of the Somme.

The enemy, by means of a surprise and after strong artillery firing, four times vainly endeavoured in the early morning and in the afternoon to recapture the lost heights south-west of Moreuil. These attacks heavily broke down.

FRENCH FRONT.

PARIS, April 4th.

A communiqué states:—The artillery struggle became very intense at night-time in the region north of Montdidier.

We penetrated enemy trenches at several points north-west of Rheims, on the left of the Meuse, and brought back 30 prisoners and two machine-guns.

Enemy raids east of Rheims, at Avo-court Wood, and north of St. Die were unsuccessful.

BATTLE VIOLENTLY RESUMED.

PARIS, April 5th.

A communiqué states:—The battle was resumed very violently this morning north of Montdidier and still continues.

The enemy launched enormous forces on a front of 15 kilometres from Grivesnes to north of the Amiens-Roye road, revealing a determination to break the front at all costs.

GERMAN SANGUINARY SACRIFICES.

PARIS, April 5th.

So far we have identified 11 enemy divisions.

The French intrepidly resisted the shock of the assaulting masses, which their artillery moved down. The Germans, notwithstanding that their efforts were ten times repeated, only succeeded, at a cost of sanguinary sacrifices, in gaining some hundred yards of ground and capturing the villages Mailly, Rameval and Morisel, whose adjacent heights we hold.

Grivesnes was attacked with special fury, but retained by the French, who shattered all the assaults, then counter-attacked and made progress at this point.

The artillery firing was very active between Montdidier and Lassigny.

PRESIDENT POINCARÉ'S PREDICTION.

PARIS, April 4th.

Replying to a congratulatory telegram from King Victor Emmanuel, M. Poincaré telegraphed:—The enemy's offensive has undoubtedly in store for him a cruel and final disappointment.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 5th.
12.05 a.m.

A wireless German official report states:—We won fresh successes south of the Somme.

We bombarded Rheims as a reprisal for the trench bombardment of our shelters at Laon.

EARLIER CABLES.

SITUATION COULD NOT BE BETTER.

LONDON, April 4th.

M. Clemenceau, who returned from the front on April 3rd, has authorised a statement to the effect that the military situation could not be better.

"WE SHALL WIN."

LONDON, April 4th.
9.25 p.m.

A fuller version of the above statement shows that the Correspondent asked for M. Clemenceau's impressions. The Premier replied:—My impressions are excellent. They could not be better. The battle is not finished, and will still be hard, but we shall win.

NEW GERMAN "PEACE OFFENSIVE."

CENTRAL POWERS' PEACE OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, April 4th.

The papers regard Count Czernin's speech as the customary peace offensive after the failure of the first attempt to break through in the west. The speech is primarily designed to detach the United States from the Allies and fasten an accusation of bad faith on France. The latter suggestion is dismissed as fantastic, while Prince Lichnowsky's repudiation and the rapidity of the German advance at Brest-Litovsk show the absurdity of Count Czernin thinking he will delude Washington.

AUSTRIA UNABLE TO SHAKE OFF GERMAN THRALDOM.

LONDON, April 4th.

The papers regard Count Czernin's speech as the customary peace offensive after the failure of the first attempt to break through in the west. The speech is primarily designed to detach the United States from the Allies and fasten an accusation of bad faith on France. The latter suggestion is dismissed as fantastic, while Prince Lichnowsky's repudiation and the rapidity of the German advance at Brest-Litovsk show the absurdity of Count Czernin thinking he will delude Washington.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, April 4th.

The Germans have landed in Finland, in agreement with the Finnish Government.

Aerial Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RECENT RAIDS IN ENEMY TERRITORY.

TERROR IN GERMANY INDESCRIBABLE.

AMSTERDAM, April 4th.

Les Nouvelles learns from a good source that in the latest Allied air raid on Cologne 20 persons were killed and one hundred injured. Enormous damage was inflicted at the railway station, where the bombs completely demolished the subways.

The last raid but one on Treves had terrible consequences. Sixty persons were killed and hundreds injured. The station was greatly damaged and numerous streets in the neighbourhood are now only a heap of ruins.

Last week's raid on Cologne was equally successful. The station was hit several times and part of the buildings were demolished. The carriages of a troop-train in the station were reduced to atoms and many of the occupants were killed or injured. The Kaiser visited the spot next day, and the terror in Germany was indescribable.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SITUATION IN SIBERIA

EXAGGERATED RUMOURS OF PRISONERS IN SIBERIA.

NEW YORK, April 4th.

A Moscow message states that Captain W. L. Hicks and W. B. Webster, of the British and American armies, respectively, whom M. Troitzky invited to inspect the conditions in Siberia, have telegraphed from Irkutsk stating that after visiting all the important points on the Trans-Siberian Railway, from the Ural to Chita, they were convinced that the rumours of thousands of Austro-German prisoners being armed and threatening the railway were greatly exaggerated.

GERMANY AFTER THE WAR

AMSTERDAM, April 4th.

Dr. Michaelis, who is taking up the Governorship of Pomerania, in a speech at Bennekate, said that Germany would suffer more distress after the war from scarcity, and high prices as regards food and clothes would remain. The burdens of debt would necessitate State control of raw materials.

He admitted that the Germans were also to blame for the war, because mammon had ruled. He would rather renounce a war indemnity than see the people sink into materialism. The simple domestic life must be their duty after the war.

BRAZIL AND THE ALLIES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 4th.

It is announced that Brazilian troops are shortly leaving for France. The public are enthusiastic regarding their participation on the Western Front.

BYE-ELECTION.

SINN-FEINER DEFEATED.

LONDON, April 4th.

The East Tyrone bye-election, owing to Captain Redmond's resigning to contest his father's seat at Waterford, resulted:—Harrison (Nationalist), 1,800; McIlroy (Sinn Féin), 1,319.

DEFENCE OF COUNTRY BEFORE SOCIALISTS' JOURNEY.

PARIS, April 4th.

The Secretary of the French Federation of Labour, in announcing the postponement of the visit of French Socialists to the United States, says that the Socialists are agreed that this is not the time to try to end the war, but to defend the country.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

GERMANS LAND IN FINLAND.

LONDON, April 4th.

The Germans have landed in Finland, in agreement with the Finnish Government.

COMPOSITION OF FORCE AT HANGO.

STOCKHOLM, April 4th.

It is stated that 40,000 German troops landed at Hango with 300 guns, 2,000 machine-guns and armoured cars.

EKINAS OCCUPIED.

PETROGRAD, April 5th.

German troops have occupied Ekinas. Three Russian ships in harbour were sunk. The Russian Fleet in Finland is endangered.

THE BLACK SEA FLEET.

Torpedo-boats and the Black Sea Fleet, cruising in the Black Sea are bombarding and pillaging the towns and selling the loot.

ALLIES' GROUNDS FOR AIDING RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD, April 4th.

A conference of the Right Wing Socialist parties and the Cadets at Moscow passed the following resolution:—As the terms of the Brest-Litovsk Peace Treaty do not allow Russia to organise resistance to German imperialism, the Allies have grounds for an attempt to organise the defence of Russia. Such step, if undertaken by all the Allies, would enable the organisation of the internal forces of Russia, but must avoid the character of occupation, punitive expedition, or interference in Russian internal affairs.

ARMENIANS RE-CAPTURE ERZERUM.

MOSCOW, April 4th.

The Armenians have re-captured Erzerum.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S DOLE OF FLOUR TO FINLAND.

BERNE, April 3rd.

Germany, in replying to the Finnish pathetic appeal for food, offered 100 tons of flour, adding that this could not be supplemented owing to the scarcity in Germany and a greater scarcity in Austria, and that the German bread rations were shortly going to be reduced again.

GERMAN COLUMNS ON OFFENSIVE.

MOSCOW, April 4th.

Large columns of Germans are offensive against Kharoff from Poltava and Vorajba. Soviet units are opposing them. The enemy occupied the station at Paul, where he is organising a base for operations.

GENERAL NEWS.

PETROGRAD, April 3rd.

It is reported that the Germans seized at Poltava 80,000 tons of grain, which they are busily exporting to Germany. The ex-Tsar's family, who have been receiving soldiers' rations, and several of whom have been ill, will be granted a monthly allowance of three hundred roubles.

A series of anti-Jewish pogroms have occurred in Ukraine.

THE WAR IN THE PRESS.

LONDON, April 4th.

The public here and in France are breathlessly but confidently awaiting the resumption of the German onslaught. Deputies who have returned to Paris from their constituencies state that they found no trace of nervousness. Throughout the country the people are heartened by the latest news from the front and are absolutely confident in the Army's ability to foil the enemy's next move.

Meanwhile, the German Press is busy counselling readers not to expect too much.

EFFECT OF ALLIED PROPAGANDA.

THE COLOGNE GAZETTE SAYS THAT THE extraordinary rumours prevalent in Germany regarding the extent of the German "victory" are inspired by the enemy, who is exaggerating the German successes for the purpose of depressing the masses through subsequent disappointment.

A War Correspondent in the Frankfurter Zeitung says that so far it is impossible to exactly estimate the German losses, but it is not necessary to jump to the conclusion that they were enormous because victory was difficult.

The journal states that the enemy's resistance is hardening and is favoured by the stormy weather, which is hampering the offensive.

CONTINUANCE OF VIOLENT ATTACKS DEMANDS IMMENSE SACRIFICES.

AN expert in the German-Swiss Zurich Post says, the Germans are unable to hinder the carefully-planned deployment of British and French reserves, and that a continuance of the violent attacks demands immense sacrifices.

HINDENBURG INTERVENES IN POLITICS.

THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG attacks Hindenburg for attempting to override the Reichstag. It appears that Hindenburg telegraphed to the Vice-President of the Reichstag: "Fresh sacrifices of blood have been forced upon us, but they have not been made for nothing. I know the Reichstag understands this, and that it will champion a strong German peace."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says:—"With all respect and admiration for the great commander, we feel that Hindenburg's intervention in politics is most serious for the Fatherland. He is encouraging the Pan-German annexationists, who are already exploiting the Western offensive for the purpose of altering the Reichstag's war-aims policy."

LOSSES CAUSE DISQUIET IN THE FATHERLAND.

MEANWHILE, Reuter's Correspondent on the French Front gives an idea of the German losses, which are already quieting the Fatherland. He says the statements of prisoners, after being carefully checked, show that the losses of several German divisions, which the correspondent names, chiefly the Guards and Bavarians, ranged from 25 to 45 and even 75 per cent. of their strength.

LATEST CABLES.

GERMANS NOWHERE BROKE THROUGH.

AMSTERDAM, April 4th.

It is regarded here as most significant that practically all the German War Correspondents are taking great pains to explain that the interruption of the offensive is not due to losses, but to "normal" causes. Some of the newspapers, however, openly display disappointment. For example, the Frankfurter Zeitung reiterates that the Anglo-French front is nowhere broken, and hints that the next blow to succeed must be heavier.

EARLIER CABLES.

ITALIAN SHIPPING.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Italian arrivals were 381 and the sailings 360. The sinkings include three steamers above 1,500 tons and one sailing ship above and nine under 100 tons.

SHIPYARD FIRE IN CANADA.

TORONTO, April 4th.

A fire destroyed the Thor Ironworks, which are engaged in shipbuilding. The firemen saved a large vessel which is almost ready for launching.

PUNITIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MARIS.

LONDON, April 3rd.

The Press Bureau announces:—The punitive operations against the Maris continue satisfactorily. They retired to the hills and have not offered resistance, confining themselves to isolated raids, in one of which a European and six Indians were killed and three wounded. The tribe is showing signs of surrender, and the Khotan tribe has already submitted.

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

LARGER SHIPS.

WASHINGTON, April 4th.

The Shipping Board has ordered a general increase in the size of all ships built in future.

BULGARIA'S FINANCE MINISTER GOES TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, April 3rd.

A telegram from Sofia states that M. Tatchev, the Bulgarian Finance Minister, has gone to Berlin.

THE VALUE OF THE MURMAN RAILWAY.

LONDON, April 4th.

The Times draws attention to the dangers of Germany obtaining an open port for a Naval base in the Arctic, as a result of the White Guards' advance from Tommerfors.

The journal says that such a development will materially affect our whole Naval position, and emphasises the necessity of the Allies keeping the Murman Railway open.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smith in their weekly share report dated April 5th, 1918, state:—

Our last report was dated 28th March, and, owing to the Easter Holidays, the period under review only amounts to 4 working days. Our local market has been somewhat quiet, and beyond a notable firmness in Stocks, Wharves and Sugars, has been rather featureless. Few

new shares are offering and the position, with very small settlements, looks a sound one. The Shanghai market has been active and firm, and prices are all higher than last week. Singapore market for Rubber shares looks a good deal healthier than for some weeks past.

The following are our to-day's wired quotations:—

Ayer Panas	8.00
Glenagles	2.20
Kedahs	3.30
Kempas	7.75
Malaka Pindie	2.30
Malakoffs	4.30
New Serendahs	4.40
Pajamas	12.50
Sanderofts	3.75
Tapahs	15.00

Plantation Rubber in London is quoted at 2/5 per lb. Bar Silver is quoted at 45/6. Sterling T. is 3/0. Singapore T.T. is 131. Shanghai T.T. is nominal at about 70, and the Bank's buying rate for 3d's bills is nominal at about 70.

BANKS.—With a recovery in exchange, early in the week Hongkong and Shanghai Banks showed some slight weakness, and sales were made down to \$300, but in sympathy with lower exchange rates, market is a good deal firmer, and probably only a few shares could be got at \$300.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Market has been quiet. Unions have again come to business at \$600. Cantons are wanted at \$320, and North China at 125. Yangtzes are unaltered with buyers at \$217, at ex. 73.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong Fires were done at \$303, and there are now buyers at \$300. China Fires could be placed at \$133.

SHIPPING.—Douglases have been steady, and shares have changed hands at \$74. Indo-China Deferred have been done in moderate quantities at \$151 and \$152, and at the latter rate a few shares are obtainable. Steamboats have again been a firm market, and after business done at \$20 there are further buyers. Star Ferries are on offer at \$38.

OIL

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OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, February 11th.
HOW FOOD CONTROL HAS INTRODUCED STATE SOCIALISM.

Food supply and distribution are the questions of the hour to the exclusion of almost everything else of domestic interest. A fortnight hence (on February 25th) London and the Home Counties will be on compulsory rations for primary food stuffs. The rest of Great Britain will soon follow.

What strikes one about the whole business is the extraordinary absence of serious grumbling at the change which all this interference with individual liberty and comfort involves. There is a great deal of criticism with regard to the great, wise, and eminent persons who have arranged our dietary for us whether we like it or not; but otherwise the position is being accepted with stoicism. Rationing is regarded as a necessary war measure, and that being so there is of course no use flying in the face of circumstances which cannot be controlled. Poor and peasant alike are alike so far as the quantity of food is concerned, and there is nothing left but for everyone to accept the situation with becoming cheerfulness. But "how it will end, Lord knows," as Pepsy used to write; and meanwhile we have the satisfaction that we are only now starting at the point in food economy which the Germans had to initiate rather more than two years ago, while our allowance per head is considerably more than they have had since the early days of the war.

STATE SOCIALISM.

Government responsibility for food supply, its distribution, and its consumption, introduces the country at one bound to the biggest experiment in State Socialism ever dreamt of hitherto. For we have the State controlling our daily lives in the most vital way it is possible to conceive.

The State not only now regulates supplies, but it keeps an inventory of every ton of corn, every chest of tea, every cwt. of butter or margarine every head of stock in the country. The wholesale merchant has been pushed out of business with the loss of good will and everything else, and his place has been taken by Government officials who are the intermediaries between producers and retailers. Furthermore, the State decides how much the producer may charge for what he brings to market, and fixes the price retailers may ask so that the latter are little more than agents working on commission. Finally, after the goods are purchased and taken home the State still keeps an eye on them and says how much bread, butter, meat, and sugar may be eaten day by day and week by week.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

In the whole course of our history there has never been anything approaching this colossal experiment in State control. It leaves pro-war Socialist speakers and writers who used to wax eloquent about "collective action," "co-operative management," and so forth fairly gasping with wonderment. Although essentially a Revolution, State control of food has come upon us without noise or flourish of trumpets, or any violent controversy, and in this way the ingrained traditions and settled habits of 40 millions of people have been brushed aside as of no particular importance. From being the most individualistic nation in Europe we are in a fair way of becoming one of the most Socialistic, with the State enthroned as a benevolent despot, thus in the feverish stress of war "the old order changeth, yielding place to new."

ALIENS ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Financial circles have been greatly interested in a High Court action brought as a test case by a German named Weinberger against the Committee of the London Stock Exchange for refusing to re-elect him as a member of the House on the ground that he is an alien enemy by birth. Unlike many who took out naturalisation papers shortly before the war, Weinberger, a native of Nuremberg, has been naturalised in this country since 1892; he has resided here since 1887, and he has been a member of the Stock Exchange for 20 years.

No doubt on these facts he considered that he had a very good case against the Committee; but Mr. Justice Astbury, sitting in the Chancery Division, decided against him, and held that the Committee of the Stock Exchange, "chosen by their fellow members to regulate the affairs of that great institution are the sole judges of eligibility or non-eligibility for membership." The effect of this judgment is greatly to strengthen the hands of those dealing with the pest of enemy aliens who had got their claws into British financial undertakings before the war, and are only waiting for the conclusion of the struggle to start operations again if they are given the chance.

JELICOE'S PROPHECY.

The late First Sea Lord has joined the prophets on the subject of submarine warfare by saying in a speech a few days ago that the U-boats will be defeated by August. It is to be hoped this prediction will not be falsified. At the same time nobody is now disposed to attach too much importance to war-time pronouncements as to the future. We live and learn in such matters. It is only a few months since the Prime Minister declared that he had no further fear about the U-boats; and Sir Eric Geddes has spoken to the same effect.

It is more impressive to learn that we are now sinking enemy submarines as fast as they are being built, though the weather is extremely unsuitable during the winter for fighting them. Another point is that Naval officers regard it as very significant that the Kaiser has offered a special decoration to every member of the crew of a submarine who survives three voyages. Moreover, the German Press is allowed to say that it is extremely doubtful whether England can be beaten by the U-boats, which is a decidedly nasty jab at Tirpitz, author of "Frightfulness" against shipping, and his followers, for it was hope of victory by this method that made the Germans risk bringing America into the war.

THE TRAGEDY OF RUSSIA.

I—THE ARMY AND ITS LOSSES.

[BY PROFESSOR BERNARD PARES.]

[Professor Pares, the Official Correspondent of the British Government on the Russian front, writes with complete and intimate knowledge of Russia's early part in the war and of the causes that led to her great debacle.]

I gladly accept the invitation of *The Daily News* to put before its readers the points which, in my opinion, must need understanding in Russia's present troubles.

First, one can understand nothing without knowledge of the colossal Russian casualties, and also a lively sense of their inevitable bearing. After ten months of war the Russians, according to the statistics then given me by their War Office, had lost 3,600,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. In the Galician drive of 1915, during which I was more or less throughout in the first line of the retreat, the acknowledged loss fell far short of the reality. The army owned to a loss of 150,000 out of 550,000; but more often than not I found the company of 250 reduced to 40, and that was only half-way through the retreat (on the San). One cannot forget the wholesale nightmares of the men sent up, untrained and without rifles, and returning as cripples two days later; "put up like sheep," as a peasant soldier said to me; "our only weapon is our chest," said another. Mr. Guchkov saw on the Warsaw front a whole division sent under shrapnel without rifles; the men, who had no helmets, tried, as elsewhere, to cover their heads with their spades. In these enormous numbers, crippling for life, with this unpardonable story of unquickness, were spread wholesale over the villages, where they were often almost the only men left.

THE LACK OF MUNITIONS.

Meanwhile, the War Minister Sukhomlinov refused all offers of munitions from unofficial factories; and later the Public Munitions Committee, which Guchkov (Petrograd) and Prince Lvov (Moscow) forced on the Government, were starved by it, as far as possible, of any opportunity of effective work. It was the General and Chief of Staff of the Army and the Director of Artillery in Petrograd that urged me to beg for them every possible help from England, and this I did, on reaching London, in a memorandum in which I represented revolution and also chaos as inevitable. I was in this sapient position, since, almost exclusively, the conspicuous ability of General Knor, who before and since, almost exclusively, devoted himself to the supplying of the logistical needs of the Russian soldier. Lord Kitchener and Mr. Lloyd George both did all that was humanly possible for the Russian Army, as much as the most devoted Russian Minister could have done under the conditions. Lord Kitchener lost his life later on his way to Russia, and with him perished one of the best officers of the British Army, General Ellershaw, who had charge of this work, and had already done wonders for the munitioning of Russia.

However, the criminal incompetence of the Russian Government continued, and with the same results. In May, 1916, I was present at a Russian offensive on Lake Naroch, of which no news reached the public, and hardly any reached even our representatives at the Imperial Headquarters. We had now some artillery to concentrate at a given point. With this we attacked for a month, advanced a mile and a half, and lost 50 per cent. of our men. Practically all our artillery and aeroplanes were then taken from us. The Germans fell on us a day or two later, and it was again a sheer butchery, conducted systematically with a full knowledge of our impotence. Of our troops, which had again been brought up to full strength, all battalions in the front line were reduced by nine-tenths (I took in parallel columns, full details from all the commanding officers), and that without being able to inflict any loss in reply.

The details are instructive and deeply impressive. The enemy opened fire at 4.30 a.m., knowing he had nothing against him. He had brought his heavy artillery up to within two miles range, and his field artillery into the actual front line of trenches, from which he pounded our elementary entrenchments (some of them on marsh) at 400 yards' range. He stopped for five minutes at the end of each hour and sent out a few skirmishers to see if there was still any rifely reply from our lines. He gave us five hours of this pounding; then he let off every weapon in his trenches in a final blast—field-guns, trench-mortars, machine-guns, rifles, and even poison gases. After that his men came up, according to the testimony of all four Russian Commanders with their rifles slung over their backs. They well knew they were advancing into a space where everything was annihilated. More Russian infantry advanced into the gap, and the Germans retreated until they could bring these troops under the same fire as their predecessors. The Germans were stopped by Russian infantry, with a loss of only two miles depth. Our losses for this day were 75 per cent.

"NOT FIGHTING BUT SLAUGHTER."

At this action I examined a German prisoner who had served against the British. "And what do you fear most?" I asked in conclusion. "Only artillery," he replied. "And where do you fear artillery?" "Only on the Western front." "And why only on the Western front?" "Because there are two sides to it" (well, a dirt, regensseitig ist). Yes, on the Western front we give as much as we get.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

GERMAN PRIZE COURT.

METHODS.

ANOTHER "SCRAP OF PAPER."

The incorrigible incapacity of the German to abide by agreements into which he has entered, in other words, his dishonesty, is well exemplified by the case of the *Lupus*, in which judgment was delivered by the Prize Court of Appeal at Hamburg last year, though the authorized judgment has only recently become available in England.

The *Lupus* was a Norwegian vessel, and was captured by a German submarine while on a voyage to Rotterdam with 300 boxes of pyrites and 68 boxes of preserved sardines and herrings. These goods were consigned to the Netherlands Overseas Trust "or order." It was admitted by the Court that the association of Dutch merchants called the Netherlands Overseas Trust has for its object to render possible the importation by sea of goods addressed to Holland by guaranteeing to the belligerent States, namely, England and Germany, that goods imported to Holland through its agency will not be re-exported by the actual consignees, but remain in Holland. By the German Prize Regulation No. 21 a hostile destination may be presumed of things which are absolute contraband if the shipment is consigned to order, unless circumstances contradict this presumption. One would have supposed, then, that the Netherlands Overseas Trust, having given its guarantee to the German Government, the fact that the goods in question were consigned to the Netherlands Trust could be clearly shown that the goods had passed, or were going to pass, through the hands of the Netherlands Overseas Trust into British territory or to some agent for British buyers.

No such evidence was brought before the Court, yet the goods were condemned. Why? Because, said the Court, "it is well known, and is also admitted by the claimants, that in the administration of this association a strong English influence, a kind of English co-management, asserts itself, even against the desire and inclination of the Dutch members, from which it follows that in comparison with England, cannot withdraw, and it scarcely needs to be specially emphasized that in political questions the British Government has proved itself and does prove itself to be inconsiderate towards neutrals in a manner regardless of the principles of international law. Even if, therefore, an absolutely neutral attitude on the part of the Netherlands Overseas Trust is not doubted, and one assumes that it endeavours, to the best of its ability, to prevent as far as possible the export to England of contraband received in Holland under cover of its address, no guarantee is given, according to the conviction of the Prize Court, that under the paramount British influence goods the need for which in England is just now, and has been for many months past, especially great, for example, pyrites for the manufacture of munitions, will not be exported from Holland to England in spite of all protests."

In other words, the Court assumed that a body of neutral-merchants whose bond files were not impugned would break their guarantee because of some imaginary "paramount British influence." The German Court, therefore, swept away the guarantee, treated it as "a scrap of paper," and condemned goods consigned to neutrals without a shred of evidence, and though the presumption raised by the "scrap of paper" was clearly rebutted by the fact that the Netherlands Overseas Trust was the consignee.

Let Englishmen, when they judge the Russian army and people, ponder the full meaning of this German answer.

As late as November, 1917, I was present with the fighting staff in a four-day action in the Carpathians. We surprised the Germans at daybreak and pierced their line; if anyone was to die, our losses were between 50 and 75 per cent.

Shortly before the break up of the army I found that the average units with whom I lived had been renewed entirely between eight and ten times. Please realise the numbers of the Russian army, and then tell yourself that every place has been filled up with new recruits. One soldier said, "It is not fighting it is slaughter!" Mentem mortalis tangant (How all that is of death stirs the mind). Who in this enormous human tragedy could ask that the simplest peasant should think first of the map of Europe and the aims of sound policy? Yet he did—and even the Bolsheviks are now putting as their ultimatum to Germany the rights of non-Russian peoples, to whom they themselves are willing to give independence. It was in no servile obedience, in no spirit of mere "docility," that these losses have been met for over three years of pounding. At night, when technique counted for less, the Russian soldier with his bayonet throughout resumed the initiative. "Getting dark, brother," I have heard him shout across to the enemy, as the shell-fie died down; and at night I have known almost annihilated units fall out with the bayonet and take most of their own number of prisoners. And the maintenance of all this was a spirit of comradeship to Russia's allies in a war which was left to be a war of liberation.

What can I say of the Russian army? It has done its duty and has perished eight times over in the doing of it. It is for us to understand the position thus created. The sin was the sin of the autocracy, as are three-quarters of the troubles which Russia is now suffering. But the inevitable result is an overwhelming war weariness, which for the now emancipated million of Russia blurs out almost everything else in a universal longing for peace.

A GRAPHIC SPY CODE.

Modern art has played into the enemy hands in a way such as the art of the past could never have been guilty. The technique of our modernists has accustomed us to many lines and strokes that to the uninitiated seem at best irrelevant and at worst the attempts of a tyro who fails to say easily what he aims to impart. But the watchful and resourceful German spy finds in them a camouflage for his code-message, and so he sends to Germany by way of Spain information about our defences in the Caribbean. And it all goes as part of the design of a magazine-cover issued in Porto Rico. The artist and plotter, Werner K. R. W. Sturzel, sits now at Fort Oglethorpe, where he admits that he is a special intelligence agent of the Imperial German Government assigned to get information to Berlin. *The New York Tribune* gives a reproduction of the magazine-cover, and says:—

"What is believed to be his most ingenious trick to get secret information to Germany via Spain was in the form of a line-and-wash drawing he made for the *Puerto Rico Ilustrado* in 1917, and which appeared as the cover-design of that periodical in the issue of January 5th of this year. This paper has a large circulation in Spain, and Sturzel was aware that, through no incriminating effort on his part, his cryptic illustration would fall into proper hands in Barcelona, Valencia, or Cartagena, and eventually reach the German destination."

Although Sturzel posed as a business man, he was exceedingly versatile, and used his talents to further his espionage activities.

"Painting and drawing were among his accomplishments, and by the aid of his talent he managed to create for the *Puerto Rico Ilustrado* the head of an Arabian woman, entitled 'Tipo Arabe,' which the Porto-Rican authorities believe literally teems with code-letters, and hieroglyphics decipherable only in Germany by Sturzel."

"Persons familiar with the handling of codes and cryptograms have expressed the belief that in his cover-design Sturzel may have revealed important information to the enemy, especially as to American activities and defences in the Caribbean. This was given particular significance, since it was known that German agents have been active in their efforts to procure a submarine base in Caribbean and West-Indian waters, and that the Kaiser had many sympathizers in Venezuela."

Some personal facts about the fabricator are added:—

Just the time that the Government agents began to lay their plans to trap Sturzel, Tipitino Castro, the ex-Dictator of Venezuela, was ordered out of Trinidad by the British Government and immediately returned to Porto Rico, where he had made his home for ten months before the United States declared war on Germany.

"Sturzel was sent to Porto Rico about the time the European War began and was employed by one of the biggest German business houses on the island. He always had an abundance of money and was a liberal spender. It was the belief of the Secret Service agents who were watching him that he was in the pay of Wilhelmstrasse. Sturzel gave the impression always that his parents were wealthy and that it had been their custom to 'give generously' to the children far away from home."

BRITISH TRAP U-BOAT.

An interesting description is given of the recent destruction of a German submarine. A sea-plane spotted the U-boat lying on the seabed and sent a wireless message to a destroyer and trawler, which were ten miles away. Then the plane circled around until the British naval craft appeared. The U-boat included four trawlers, which were formed in quadrangle and got out sweeps, steaming towards each other.

As the trawlers met, wires from them engaged the bow and stern of the submarine and began to pass under her. The U-boat released two mines, which the trawlers ignored, one of the officers remarking:—"Her eggs can wait a minute."

Finally the trawlers held the underside craft with their cables. When the German attempted to get free the sea-plane signalled—"Got him." The destroyer replied:—"Thanks, we'll give him five minutes to come up and breathe, but no longer."

Time passed and Fritz had not moved. The destroyer signalled a signal, and one of the trawlers slipped a small tin of high explosive to one of the taut wires and let it slide down upon the hull of the submarine. A firing key was depressed, and a geyser of water was followed by a muffled explosion. The sea-plane circled twice around the patch of oil on the surface and then notified the destroyer that the enemy was destroyed.

The gunner in the plane then turned loose with a band of cartridges at the two mines released by the U-boat, the first being destroyed almost instantly and the second exploding a few seconds later.

EXEMPLARY SENTENCE FOR FOOD HOARDING.

Oscar Harmer, manager of a machine-tool works at Coventry, was charged, recently, with food hoarding and convicted in five cases. Evidence was given that 400 pounds of tea, 144 pounds of sugar, thirty-seven tins of sardines, fourteen hams, and 13 pounds of butter were found in his house.

The bench sentenced him to one month's imprisonment, imposed a penalty of £500, and £50 costs, with a further two months' imprisonment, running concurrently, if the fine was not paid.

The defendant fainting when the sentence was passed. Notice of appeal was given.

The goods were ordered to be confiscated.

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If you desire to look young and well-groomed look to your hair. That is why the proprietors of the world-famous Hair-growing Specific "Harlene" are offering 1,000,000 Outfits Free.

Here is a suggestion for you to adopt. Send for your "Harlene Hair-Drill" Three-Fold Gift and grow healthy, luxuriant, and abundant hair.

Why not decide to-day to banish hair poverty for ever? Why wear attenuated, thin, impoverished, lifeless locks of hair, when all the rich sparkle and abundance of hair in its natural healthy condition is yours for the asking?

ACCEPT THIS WONDERFUL

GIFT.

There is no restriction to this Gift distribution. It is sufficient that you are troubled with any form of hair "ailment," or that you desire to improve the appearance of your hair. The gift parcel comprises:

1. A bottle of "Harlene," the true liquid food for the hair, which stimulates it to new growth. It is Tonic, Food, and Dressing in one. Contains no Animal Fat.
2. A packet of the marvellous hair and scalp cleansing "Cremex" Shampoo Powder, which prepares the head for "Hair-Drill."
3. A copy of the new edition of the "Hair-Drill" Manual, giving complete instructions.

No hair trouble can defy the soothing, strengthening effect of "Harlene" and its scientific method of application, "Hair-Drill."

Prove the wonderful merits of "Harlene" for yourself without cost. The Gift referred to above will be sent you immediately you post the coupon below.

Don't continue to suffer from

1. Scalp Irritation

2. Complete or Partial Baldness

3. Hair or Falling Hair

4. Splitting Hairs

5. Over-greyness

6. Sun or Dandruff

7. Itchy, Wiry Hair

"HARLENE" GIFT COUPON

Fill in and post to EDWARD'S GARDEN, 29-30, Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.1, England.

Dear Sirs.—I enclose a coupon for "Harlene" Three-Fold Gift—Shampoo Powder, Cream, and "Hair-Drill" Manual. I enclose 4 stamps in stamp for postage.

NOTE TO READER. Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, in the coupon. Stamp and post as directed above.

F R E

Hongkong Daily Press.

THE IMPORTANCE OF DIGESTION.

Excellent implies not merely good or very good, but exceptionally good. This term—excellent—has been applied to Mother Seigel's Syrup time and again by those who have proved its power to restore to a healthy condition the organs of digestion—stomach, liver and bowels—so that they are able to do the work imposed on them readily and efficiently. Most of the common every-day ailments which afflict men and women, such as pains after eating, indigestion, headaches, constipation, a feeling of fullness after meals, loss of appetite, and languor, have their origin in impaired or faulty action on the part of one or other of the organs of digestion. It is in just such conditions that Mother Seigel's Syrup is most helpful. It tones, strengthens and regulates the action of these important organs, enabling you to digest what you eat, and to obtain nourishment from it. Thus you secure strength and the vigour of health in the only way in which they can be obtained. Mother Seigel's Syrup is excellent for stomach and liver troubles, because it is made from more than ten varieties of medicinal extracts of roots, barks, and leaves, which, in combination, exert a remarkably beneficial effect on the organs of digestion, toning, strengthening, and stimulating them to healthy activity. With your digestive organs performing their functions naturally, you may expect to look well, feel well, and be well.

Here is a statement of what it did in the case of Mr. A. T. Wishart, who writes from 15, Perkins Street, Port Elizabeth:—"Allow me to add my testimony to that of the large number of people who write you of the benefits they receive from Mother Seigel's Syrup. As a user of this well-known remedy for many years, I feel qualified to give an opinion, and can conscientiously recommend its use to anyone suffering from indigestion."

Previously to using it, I suffered considerably from this distressing ailment, for which I used many prescriptions as well as numerous advertised medicines, and while some of them gave temporary relief, none of them could compare with the effective and speedy relief experienced after a few doses of Mother Seigel's Syrup. Having derived such great benefit from its use, there is no wonder that I always speak of it in the highest terms. I am seldom without it, as I find a timely dose is an excellent preventative for indigestion and its kindred ailments. But Mother Seigel's Syrup to the test in your own case to-day.

[39]

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FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI	On 6th Apr. 3 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	On 7th Apr. 9 A.M.
CHEFOO and TIENSIN	On 7th Apr. Noon.
SHANGHAI	On 9th Apr. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	On 11th Apr. 3 P.M.

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Excellent Saloon accommodation, Ample Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

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(Occupying 9 to 16 Days).

HAITAN	On 1st Apr. at Noon.
HAIRONG	On 14th Apr. at 10 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Hake Pier).

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Steamers	Leave Hong Kong	Connecting Mail	Due at Marseilles	Due at London
Colombo	1917	Str. from Colombo	1917	1917

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved to Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.

Leave Hongkong About

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment),

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,

WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

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Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hong Kong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at Marseilles if calling about	Due at London about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years or Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DODGINS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

For further information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

H. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KAGA MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 13th April 11 A.M.
	HIRANO MARU 18,000 tons	THURS. 25th April 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	AKI MARU 12,500 tons	SAT. 20th April 11 A.M.
	TANGO MARU 13,500 tons	SAT. 18th May 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	BOMBAY MARU 8,000 tons	Tues. 23rd April
	CEYLON MARU 10,000 tons	Mon. 20th April
LONDON or LIVERPOOL via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY & CAPE TOWN		
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS., TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY		
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO & PANAMA CANAL		
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO		
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON		

§ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji.

† Wireless telegraphy.

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NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

† KATORI MARU ... SAT. 13th April, at 11 A.M.

† SUWA MARU ... WED. 15th May, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone 292 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

(Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice)

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	TUES. 9th Apr.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	TUES. 16th Apr.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	SAT. 27th Apr.
FRESIA MARU	9,000	FRI. 10th May.
SIBERIA MARU	12,000	SAT. 8th June.

The ss. "Nippon Maru" and ss. "Fresia Maru" omit call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO

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KIYO MARU	17,500 "
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(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA (TRANS-PACIFIC).

"MANILA MARU" ... MONDAY, 29th Apr. at 3 P.M.
"CHICAGO MARU" ... MONDAY, 6th May at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE.—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connection are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung and Auping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 7th Apr. at Noon.
"SOSHU MARU" ... THURSDAY, 11th Apr. at 8 A.M.
"KAJIO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 14th Apr. at 10 A.M.
"JOSEIN MARU" ... MONDAY, 15th Apr. at 9 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos 744 and 745.

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APRIL 10, 1918.

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